

where the Mayor drew his sword and killed the foremost and disarmed and arrested the remainder. The great gates were repeatedly swung and the crowd lattered them with wooden poles. Then the police, with drawn swords, charged the mob and were met with a shower of stones.

"A number of injured persons were carried away. The white uniforms of the police were spattered with blood, and the faces of the men were cut and they were otherwise wounded. Armed with poles, the mob broke away, the roofing of the gate at the lodge entrance, which was held by a strong force of mounted and foot police. The latter exercised admirable restraint. Only when many of them were seriously wounded did they draw their swords.

"This demonstration continued several hours. At dusk a conflagration suddenly broke out in the outer buildings. The place of the Minister of the Interior being alongside the principal hotel, the fire caused great anxiety among the foreign guests. The wooden buildings burned furiously. When the fire engines arrived they were greeted by groans. While the firemen started to work repeated charges were made by the Imperial Guards, who had been called out.

Meantime another mob proceeded to the offices of the Kokumun and stormed the building with ladders and poles. They reached the editorial offices and smashed the furniture into splinters. They forced their way into the machine room and wrecked the machinery. One member of the literary staff, a man of huge proportions, bravely faced the mob, armed with an iron rod, but he was stoned and compelled to retire. He returned with a sword, and a student went to meet him, holding his hands over his head. The swordsman slashed at and wounded the student and several others.

"Forty mounted police charged in the narrow street and dispersed the crowd.

"An attempt was made to hold a meeting in the Shintomisa Theater, but the police forcibly ejected the people. Stone throwing took place, but the people who had been evicted proceeded to a tea house, where addresses were delivered from a balcony. The police rushed upstairs and seized the speakers. They took several prisoners, who were subsequently rescued by the mob.

"At night there were many fires throughout the city. Crowds moved the police boxes into the middle of the streets and set fire to them. Then they laid them across the car lines, thus stopping traffic. At midnight six fires were blazing outside the railway station.

"Although the Ministers' residences were guarded and closely surrounded by howling mobs, a crowd numbering several thousand proceeded to the palace and cheered the Emperor. A detachment of soldiers was also greeted with enthusiasm.

"It is stated that the disorderly element consisted mainly of tough characters, who are hired by agitators to do ugly work. They used knives and clubs on the police, who had no alternative but to draw their swords.

"At night troops, with their bayonets fixed, formed a cordon round an area of several miles guarding all the streets about the Government buildings. Throughout the night the tramp of troops changing guard could be heard. No police were seen singly. They went about in large detachments with drawn swords. The Kokumun offices were specially guarded.

"There is every indication that the authorities have the situation well in hand. No alarm need be felt at present. Several other meetings have been arranged, but it is hoped that to-day's demonstration will deter the populace from further bloodshed."

RUSSIAN PILLAGE AND BURN.

Baku the Scene of an Uprising of Tatars—A Thousand Killed and Wounded.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TIFLIS, Sept. 7 (Evening).—The manager of the Mantashev Company telegraphs from Baku that the oil plants and wells at Bibidbat have been burned, that the depots of the Caspian Company have also been destroyed, and that the Christian workmen are surrounded by thousands of armed Tatars.

"This is full of refugees from Baku, who abandoned all their belongings when they fled. The reception room of Gen. Shirin is thronged with arrivals from the scene of the atrocities. A deputation from the great petroleum works has asked for military protection for 25,000,000 poods of combustible liquids contained in the company's reservoirs at Baku.

All the spirit distilleries and silk weaving works in the Shusha district have been burned by Tatars. Part of the workmen succeeded in escaping to the mountains, but the remainder were killed. The Zangheur mines and copper foundries are threatened with immediate attack. Orders have been given to despatch corn to Shusha for the relief of the starving population.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A firm in the city has received a cable despatch from Baku saying that the arsenal there has been blown up. A St. Petersburg despatch to a news agency says that 5,000 oil towers are burning at Baku, that the naphtha storehouses are ablaze and that the government of Elizabetpol has been transformed into a veritable battlefield. The military authorities at Tiflis are sending a force of artillery to Baku on special trains.

Baku, Sept. 7.—The Governor has sent an urgent despatch to Tiflis, saying that the troops at Baku are surrounded by Tatars and inevitably will be overwhelmed unless immediately relieved.

Tiflis, Transcaucasia, Sept. 7.—Rioting was resumed at Baku last evening on a larger scale than hitherto, and the situation is officially declared to be of the most serious character. The rioters fired on the residence of the Governor-General.

The troops at Balakhany proved insufficient to cope with the mob, so artillery was used against the populace. A fierce conflagration, fanned by a high wind, is raging.

Baku, Sept. 7.—The principal fighting has not been in this town, but at Balakhany, eight miles from here, where Russian

There's Delight and Contentment Health and Long Life In every bottle of

Evans' Ale

The "one touch of nature" that makes the world a veritable picnic grounds

dreds have been shot by infantry and artillery. A thousand persons were killed or wounded during a desperate attack upon the military camp and provision depots. The troops suffered four casualties. A large number of workmen barricaded themselves in the Balakhany hospital. The soldiers fired on the building and then stormed it. They completed their work with the bayonet. The provisions in the town are running short.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 7.—The authorities in the Caucasus were taken completely by surprise by the magnitude of the Tatar rising. There is not the least doubt that the rising was long planned, carefully organized, and that it is connected with the separatist movement. The officials at Tiflis state that they have unmistakable proof that the revolt has been fanned by Turkish emissaries, and agitators, bearing green standards, are now raising the whole country.

The Tatars intend laying a regular siege against Baku and Shusha. They have laid many villages in ruins and pitilessly massacred the inhabitants.

Unless sufficient troops are available promptly to suppress the rising the whole of that part of the country will be devastated and the populations of the towns and villages massacred. In various parts of the Caucasus bands of peasants have been organized against the nobles. These are invading the domains of the latter and seizing all the firearms obtainable.

Paris, Sept. 7.—The Petit Parisien says it learns from a private but absolutely trustworthy source that the situation at Baku to-day was as bad as it could be. Armenians are killing one another rather than fall into the hands of the Tatar soldiery, who torture all they can secure. Massacre follows massacre.

The oil wells were all ablaze. The butchery began with the slaughter of 1,500 Armenians, while the police looked on as if it were a theatrical display. Women were shockingly mutilated. Children were dashed to pieces before their mothers' eyes. Men were either cut to pieces instantly or mutilated in an indescribable fashion before they were put to death.

The Armenian Vizier, who barricaded himself in his house, was roasted to death with his wife and children.

Ten Armenians who took refuge in another house were holding out against the soldiers when a magistrate demanded admission. The latter persuaded them to come out, assuring them of protection. He then ordered the soldiers to fall on them and all were barbarously murdered.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that the latest reports from Baku indicate that the worst is over, but the picture is one of the deepest gloom. Over a thousand persons have been killed and several thousands wounded, almost exclusively Tatars, Persians and Armenians.

There are nearly 100,000 fugitives without work. Almost the whole oil industry is ruined, involving serious consequences to the trade and commerce of the whole country. The loss is about £20,000,000 annually to the State revenue from the excise.

The Russo presents the case as a scathing indictment of the existing system of government, which is incapable of finding able administrators, and has to resort to a whole arsenal of repressive measures placed in the unskilled hands of Generals.

An Englishman who holds large interests in Baku, and who has just returned to St. Petersburg, draws a hopeless picture of the situation. Corrupt and incompetent officialdom has so long connived at every form of wrongdoing that brigandage has gradually become omnipotent. Therein lay the germs of the present anarchy and the civil war between the Tatars and Armenians.

The worst feature is the fact that the oil companies warned the Government almost a week beforehand of what was coming and implored that troops be sent, but none came. The attention of the authorities was then centered on the massacres in Shusha, the adjoining province.

The Bourse Gazette throws a strong light on the Transcaucasian drama. It says that the authorities at Erivan discovered unmistakable evidence of a Mahomedan plot for the conquest of the country.

A depot for arms was found on the crown lands bordering on the Aras. The agent of the property, a Muselman, furnished arms to his coreligionists on both sides of the Persian frontier for massacres at Erivan and Nakhichevan.

The Persian khans of Makin have always been on close terms with the Tatar khans at Nakhichevan, and they cooperate for the spread of the pan-Islamic propaganda, of which Baku is the stronghold.

Proclamations headed: "Long Live Islam," and "Down With the Glorious" were found in the possession of men who attacked Armenians. Moreover, the leaders of the Muselman mob wore the red fez as if boldly proclaiming themselves warriors of the Caliph of Stamboul.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 7.—The British Ambassador has sent an urgent note to Foreign Minister Lamsdorf concerning the position of British subjects at Baku. He has also telegraphed direct to the viceroy asking that measures be taken for the protection of British lives and property.

There has been no British consular representation at Baku for two years. Mr. Dughart, the former vice-consul, is the

managing director of four large companies. He has telegraphed to St. Petersburg that Cosacachi have wrecked his offices and have trained artillery on them.

There are about a hundred British subjects at Baku.

JAPAN DISAPPOINTS LONDON.

Newspapers Say Riots Detract From Her Reputation for Restraint.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Times, in an editorial on the situation in Japan, says there is bitter irony in the contrast between the splendid self-possession manifested by the Japanese through eighteen months of strenuous warfare and unreasoning turbulence of the demonstrations against an unpopular peace. Even if it is assumed that the lamentable exhibition of uncontrolled passions is due to a total misapprehension of the terms of peace it is none the less a deep disappointment to all admirers of Japan that the popular displeasure should have been manifested in a fashion that must inevitably detract from the reputation of dignified self-restraint to which she had won so good a title.

The Standard says that the ugliest feature of the affair is indicated by the suggestion that the tumult may possibly be directed against foreigners.

The Telegraph, after referring to the "almost superhuman qualities" displayed by the Japanese during the war, says that the events of the last two or three days must inevitably bring them down to mere human proportions. Again there is alloy even in the fine gold of Japan.

FEAR RATE OF AMERICANS.

Washington Alarmed Last Japanese Blame Peace on Roosevelt's Efforts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—While they deny all official knowledge of the riots in Tokio, the reported attack on the Harriman party and the danger of the American Legation there, Government officials here give full credence to the press versions of the affair. They feel certain that under the existing circumstances the Japanese Government will not allow reports to go out from Tokio over the cables.

The situation is regarded here as serious, although nearly every one expresses the opinion that the Government will soon have the situation under control and that the uprising will soon be suppressed. The lack of news from Minister Grieson, ordinarily prompt to report anything bearing on the interests of the Government, is taken as encouraging. It is not believed that any American in Tokio, and most of all any there in an official capacity, is in danger.

What officials here most fear is that the apparently unhappy result, in the minds of many Japanese, of the peace conference will arouse an anti-American feeling in Japan. President Roosevelt has received full credit for bringing about peace, and upon him, and consequently upon all Americans, the imprecations will fall, for the reason that it was due to American influence that such a peace was made possible.

It is believed that the State Department has received advice of some sort concerning the situation in Tokio, but nothing direct. To-day a government official said that from what the State Department had learned, it inferred that the situation was serious for the time being. At the Japanese legation it was said that nothing had been received. Mr. Hild, the Chargé d'Affaires, denied that the attack on Mr. Harriman and those who were with him was due to any feeling against Americans. He has had, however, no advice concerning the attacks.

The stoning of Mr. Harriman is likely to form the basis for an international incident. If investigation proves that the attack was maliciously conducted, an apology and the punishment of the offenders will probably be asked by the State Department. The Government will at once act for protection. Mr. Grieson will probably make a full report to-morrow of the events of the past few days in Tokio.

TO PROTECT AMUR STATION.

Russia to Spend \$225,000,000 for Warships for That Locality.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says that the Ministry of Marine will vote \$225,000,000 to be expended chiefly in the construction of battleships and cruisers destined for the Amur station.

CURRY VICE-MINAHON.

The Crown of Leadership in the Seventeenth is Handed Down.

The meeting of the general committee of the Democratic organization of the Seventeenth Assembly district was held last night at the Narragansett Club, 307 West Fifty-fourth street.

John F. Curry was elected to succeed Ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon as leader of the district. Judge McMahon's resignation was submitted by Bridge Commissioner George E. Best and was accepted unanimously.

At the primary election Curry will be elected to leadership without any opposition. The basis of agreement between the factions is that Curry will remain Bridge Commissioner.

Two months ago McMahon acknowledged that he was tired of the leadership and exerted himself to put Curry in his place.

VANDERBILT ON THE TICKET.

He's Out for a Place on the County Committee From the Twenty-seventh.

At a meeting held last night of the regular Republican organization of the Twenty-seventh district to prepare the ticket to be voted on at the primary, Cornelius Vanderbilt was chosen as a candidate for one of the nineteen places which the district will have on the Republican county committee.

As a contest is being made against William C. Wilson, the leader of the district, Mr. Vanderbilt will have to fight. Mr. Vanderbilt has for some time been taking an interest in the political affairs of his district and more than once in the past has been spoken of as a possible candidate for the Assembly.

Peaches Betting on the Trees in the Warwick Valley.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Thousands of baskets of large peaches are rotting on the trees in the orchards of the peach belt in Warwick Valley, notwithstanding the fact that the fruit brings a high price in New York and is in active demand. Scarcity of help and the rapid ripening of the peaches are the cause of the loss. The peaches did not ripen gradually, as in former years, but all became ready for picking at the same time.

\$4,500 for Jersey City Playgrounds.

The Jersey City Board of Finance appropriated \$4,500 at yesterday afternoon's meeting for the improvement of the old reservoir site in Central avenue as a public playground. Some Democrats recently started a subscription fund for the same purpose, but the City Board has appropriated the money.

There has been no British consular representation at Baku for two years. Mr. Dughart, the former vice-consul, is the

There is nothing more impressive to a business man than the appearance of another business man's office. My pride is that my customer's offices are properly equipped at fair prices.

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS, OFFICE FURNITURE, 275 Canal St.—One Door East of Broadway Telephone 1299 Spring.

ENVOYS SPEND A QUIET DAY.

Russians and Japs Hide About Town—Sako's Views of Riot Stories.

The Russians at the St. Regis and the Japanese at the Waldorf spent the day yesterday receiving callers and automobiling about the city. Mr. Witte and his colleagues and Baron Komura and his party appeared to find Manhattan something of a joy after Portsmouth.

Prof. Frederick de Maartens, counselor of the Russian Foreign Office and legal adviser of the envoys, called for home yesterday morning on La Lorraine. Prof. de Maartens took with him a copy of the treaty of Portsmouth. It was understood, but he had nothing to say on that subject to the flock of reporters who besieged him at the French pier.

He said that he had been ordered home, he didn't know for what reason. He was asked if there was any truth in a story that he had had slight differences with Mr. Witte. Prof. de Maartens hastened to deny. "This morning," said he, "we kissed and embraced and bade each other farewell. Undoubtedly Mr. Witte has done great things for his country and I am, better, perhaps, than any other man, could have done. Mr. Witte was very sorry that I could not remain to accompany him on his visit to President Roosevelt. I regret it, too, but my duty calls me home, and I am very tired."

From Prof. de Maartens's brief talk at the pier a story followed that he had seen something about a secret treaty which had been concluded between Russia and Japan. The Regia said that the professor must have been misunderstood. Nothing was known, they said, of such an understanding.

The Russians were late in arising. Mr. Witte found it necessary to pass up the royal suite and the \$10,000 bed which ornaments it. On his previous visit to the Regia, Mr. Witte had slept in the ornate bed and it cramped him. He is too big and his legs are too long for it. So he had four rooms on the seventh floor and left the royal suite for other members of the party.

Mr. Pokotloff's Manchurian servant Lin was a delight to the rubbernecks that flocked to the Haan's hostelry for a glimpse of the distinguished Russian. Lin wore his sky blue suit again and seemed tickled to see them.

At luncheon Mr. Witte entertained eight priests of the Russian Church from this city and other parts of the country. The luncheon was informal. Probably two dozen cards were sent to Mr. Witte during the morning from persons who wished to shake hands with him. Mr. Witte had a card to reporters that Korostovitz received the cards and framed up diplomatic refusals. One of the callers said he had a great financial scheme that would relieve Russia of any money embarrassments. He was smilingly bowed away by the polite Korostovitz.

Early in the afternoon the entire Russian party disappeared from the hotel, driving away in automobiles or cabs or on horseback to reporters that Korostovitz and Baron Rosen, Mr. Witte went for a long ride in Central Park, where he smoked innumerable cigars and smoked a pipe. Fifth avenue as far as Madison Square, but very few people seemed to recognize him.

Through Mr. Korostovitz, Mr. Witte said that he was feeling first rate and had recovered markedly from the fatigue of the journey. He was in the best of health and seemed to be at the point of disengagement and likely prey for the vultures of envious nations, one splendid fleet of armored vessels came sailing through the Narrows to this threatened city, while yet another was passing through the Golden Gate of San Francisco. Those ships were the messengers of Russia to America. Sympathy, friendship and, if need were, practical assistance were the cargoes consigned in those vessels by the Russian Empire to the American republic.

"Can we hope ever to repay those mighty obligations? Probably not. But there do come times when we may at least indicate our appreciation, and this is one of those times. We are honored to-night by the presence of the representatives of that great empire whose fidelity to our interests has never wavered, and, please God, may be everlasting."

Then Col. Harvey introduced Mr. Witte. "I introduce," he said, "the foremost statesman of the civilized world to propose the health of the foremost peace-maker and promoter of peace in the civilized world."

Witte rose, looking 100 per cent. better than he did before his long sleep of the night before, and said, in French, with a decided Russian accent:

"Gentlemen! I beg you to excuse the liberty I take in speaking first, but I hope that what I have the honor of presenting to this honorable gathering will justify me."

"I have the honor to present a toast to your illustrious President, Theodore Roosevelt. At the same time, it is both my duty and pleasure to propose a toast to the property of the great and marvelous American people who are personified in President Roosevelt."

The orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner." At all the company rising. Then Baron Rosen was introduced. He said:

"In arising to respond to the toast proposed by your honorable chairman, I wish first of all, on behalf of my countrymen here present, to acknowledge the warm reception given to a toast so dear to the loyal sons of our great country. Long life and happiness to him on whose shoulders rested the greatest responsibility ever given by God to any one human being—the responsibility for the happiness of 120,000,000 human beings, occupying one-sixth of the habitable globe."

"Picture this responsibility laid on one human being placed by God on a throne as high and lonely as a mountain peak, and understand, then, how that responsibility was augmented when the word 'peace' was whispered in his ear by your great President. Peace—for him whose strength and wisdom had gained the respect of the whole civilized world."

"Peace—drying the tears of thousands of widows and orphans—this word was whispered in the ear of our all powerful monarch. That peace which comes of right to a just man armed; not the terms given on grounds of economy by a craven."

"It was the noble mission entrusted to him by our sovereign to the great statesman whom you have come here to honor [indicating Mr. Witte]. I hold it the greatest honor of my career that in the closing hours of my life I have been associated

FIX COTTON PRICE AT 11 CENTS.

Growers' Convention Declares That Shall Be the Minimum.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 7.—At an executive session of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association to-night the minimum price for this year's crop was fixed at 11 cents a pound.

The committee appointed at the opening session to make a report on the condition and present estimate of the season's crop handed in its report at this morning's session of the yield and conditions by States, as follows:

Alabama..... 1,021,500 74
Arkansas..... 1,021,500 74
California..... 54,919 60
Georgia..... 1,801,100 72
Idaho..... 30,000 70
Louisiana..... 658,500 72
Maine..... 20,000 70
Maryland..... 20,000 70
Michigan..... 20,000 70
Minnesota..... 20,000 70
Mississippi..... 20,000 70
Montana..... 20,000 70
Nebraska..... 20,000 70
Nevada..... 20,000 70
New Hampshire..... 20,000 70
New Jersey..... 20,000 70
New Mexico..... 20,000 70
New York..... 20,000 70
North Carolina..... 20,000 70
North Dakota..... 20,000 70
Ohio..... 20,000 70
Oklahoma..... 20,000 70
Oregon..... 20,000 70
Pennsylvania..... 20,000 70
Rhode Island..... 20,000 70
South Carolina..... 20,000 70
South Dakota..... 20,000 70
Tennessee..... 20,000 70
Texas..... 20,000 70
Utah..... 20,000 70
Vermont..... 20,000 70
Virginia..... 20,000 70
Washington..... 20,000 70
West Virginia..... 20,000 70
Wisconsin..... 20,000 70
Wyoming..... 20,000 70
Total..... 9,580,132 73.3

Yenkers' New Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President Roosevelt has appointed John M. Parsons postmaster of Yonkers, N. Y.

DINNER TO WITTE AND ROSEN

FORMER PRAISES ROOSEVELT FOR HIS WORK FOR PEACE.

George Harvey Host at a Notable Dinner at the Metropolitan Club—Baron Rosen Lauds His Colleagues—Elithu Root Talks of the President's Task.

Col. George Harvey gave a dinner last night to the Russian envoys to the peace conference, most of their suite and about seventy Americans. The dinner took place at the Metropolitan Club. The big round table, set in the main dining room, was banded high with American Beauty roses, with lilacs of the valley and ornamental foliage. The upper rooms of the club were dressed in palms for the occasion.

Mr. Harvey sat between Mr. Witte and Elithu Root. Baron Rosen was at Mr. Root's right, and next in order was Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, Treasurer J. P. Morgan was to the right of Mr. Witte. In the middle of the dinner, William Dean Howells asked for a chance to talk to Baron Rosen and Mr. Shaw changed places with him.

Mr. Howells and Baron Rosen talked long and earnestly about something—some of the Russian ink blunders," the waiter said.

It was a curiously mixed lot of eminent Americans, together with a few eminent Russians. Mr. Lyman Abbott discussed with Mr. Planchon, to his left, the moral state of the inhabitants of the Caucasus. Both Tarlington exchanged badinage across tables with the jovial M. Korostovitz. Prince Koudachoff explained to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the Russian railway system. John Jacob Astor, at one end of the table, held earnest conversation with Pokotloff, the impressive Minister to China. And so on about the board—celebrities financial, literary, political and journalistic hobnobbing with the diplomatic personages of Russia.

It was a very dignified dinner. Even at the desert, when the ordinary banquet loosens a little, they held their backs straight and talked of serious things.

Col. Harvey opened the speechmaking proposing the health of the czar. He said in part:

"YOUR EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN: When first we demanded our freedom we were not only comparatively helpless, but we seemed to be absolutely friendless. The mother country, as she was then and is now in a modified degree, acting in consonance with the custom of the period, could see no reason for spilling the blood of her own sons while mercenaries could be had for hire. Instinctively her eyes turned to the populated East, to friendly Russia, which had at that time, in the language of her own Prime Minister, a sufficient number of troops under arms and to spare to trample those rebellious American colonists under their feet."

"Never was there experienced more angry disappointment than that of the confident ruler when he received from the great Queen Catharine the cold response that it ill became two powerful nations to join forces to quell a justifiable revolution unsupported by a foreign power. Upon that rock of fairness, justice and humanity the great Queen planted her imperial banner, and there it has remained in friendship, sympathy and helpfulness through all the trials that have come upon our beloved country to this very day."

When, in 1813, the young republic, was again harassed and all but overwhelmed in her second great struggle for the preservation of life and freedom there was in the world but one monarch willing to hold forth a helping hand, but one ruler ready to hazard the fortunes of his own empire upon a proposal of voluntary intervention. It was the czar of Russia who, with equal courage and determination, blazed the way for Theodore Roosevelt."

"Within the living memory of many around this board, when the republic, then become great, was torn asunder by civil strife and seemed to be at the point of dismemberment and likely prey for the vultures of envious nations, one splendid fleet of armored vessels came sailing through the Narrows to this threatened city, while yet another was passing through the Golden Gate of San Francisco. Those ships were the messengers of Russia to America. Sympathy, friendship and, if need were, practical assistance were the cargoes consigned in those vessels by the Russian Empire to the American republic."

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with him in this task of devotion to him and to his party. History will set the verdict on him and his mission. To that verdict we bow.

"Your chairman has eloquently reminded us of the time during your Civil War, when Russia formed the moral support so freely tendered by our great Czar Liberator. I was a boy at that time—but I shall never forget the enthusiasm with which the Russians greeted Mr. Fox and his mission. It showed a true friendship, sealing the bond of brotherhood between the great nations of the East and West."

"If, in the past few years, there have been some clouds on the horizon of our friendship, let us put it down to a misunderstanding of the causes of our great conflict. Let us trust that, though our friendship may have wavered, the people of the United States have loyal hearts toward us, and will be true."

"I ask you to join me in a toast to the eternal friendship of the people of Russia and the United States."